

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: Liqin Sun)	Group Art Unit: 1614
)	
Serial No.: 10/648,026)	Examiner: Zohreh, Vakili
)	
Filed: August 26, 2003)	
)	
For: ACUPOINT PATCH)	
)	

DECLARATION OF LIQIN SUN UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.132

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

1. I, Liqin Sun, am a physician with a background in both Western and Chinese medicine. I have been in practice for more than thirty years. I graduated in 1976 from the People's Liberation Army Medical Institute in Beijing, where I studied Western medicine, and went on to practice Western medicine at the People's Liberation Army (PLA) General Hospital No. 263 in Beijing from 1976 to 1979. Between 1979 and 1983 I studied Chinese traditional medicine at the Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, where I graduated with a degree in Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture. I then returned to PLA General Hospital No. 263 in Beijing and served as Chief Physician of the Department of Chinese Medicine from 1983 to 1986. In 1986 I became Vice President of the Department of Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture at PLA General Hospital No. 301 in Beijing, where I served until 1995. During that time I conducted research involving the application of Chinese traditional medicine to the treatment of various conditions, and wrote numerous research papers. In 1995, I moved to the United States, where I have taught as a professor at the Florida Acupuncture Research Center and have continued my research into the application of Chinese traditional medicine to

treat disease. A list of my research papers is appended as Attachment 1 to this declaration.

2. I have conducted a study of the effect of the Oculax acupoint patch described in my pending U.S. Patent Application No. 10/648,026 on patients having myopia and presbyopia. This study was conducted at the People's Liberation Army General Hospital No.301 in Beijing, China and at the People's Liberation Army General Hospital No. 272 in Tianjin, China.

3. A total of 620 myopia patients and 40 presbyopia patients were enrolled in the study. The following is a summary of the demographic information concerning these patients:

Myopia Patients

- Total: 620 patients (1,240 eyes treated)
- Vision was between 20/70 and 20/100
- Ages: 7-16 (average age of 15)
- Gender: 400 male, 220 female
- 610 patients with myopia in both eyes
- 20 patients with myopia in one eye
- Simple myopia: 182 eyes
- Pseudo myopia: 630 eyes
- Early-stage myopia: 428 eyes

Presbyopia Patients

- Total: 40 patients (80 eyes treated)
- Gender: 21 male, 19 female
- Ages: 46-72 (average age of 59)
- Time with presbyopia: 5 months – 11 years

4. The patients were treated as follows. Each patient was instructed to clean his or her face before sleeping at night and to then put an Oculax acupoint patch on the Tai-Yang, Sibai, and Zanzhu acupuncture points of both eyes. The patches were removed upon waking the next morning. This course of treatment continued for 10 days, and each patient received 3 courses of treatment, with 2-3 days between each successive course. After each of the first two courses of treatment, patients provided feedback regarding the treatment and were given an additional 10 day supply of Oculax patches.

5. The vision of each patient was evaluated with a Snellen vision chart both before treatment and then again after three courses of treatment. The results of such evaluations for the myopia patients are shown in Table 1. Table 1 segregates the patient results as follows:

- Remarkably effective: vision was 20/20 after treatment
- Effective: vision was 20/30 after treatment
- Improved: vision was 20/50 after treatment
- Ineffective: there was no change to vision

Table 1

Type of Myopia & No. of Eyes	Remarkably Effective (%)	Effective (%)	Improved (%)	Ineffective (%)
Pseudo-Myopia (428)	428 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (%)	0 (0%)
Early-Stage Myopia (630)	478 (74.9%)	129 (20.5%)	23 (3.6%)	0 (0%)
Simple Myopia (182)	64 (35.2%)	91 (50.0%)	20 (11.0%)	7 (3.8%)

($P < 0.01$)

6. Table 2 shows the overall improvement in vision of the presbyopia patients after 3 courses of treatment with the Oculax patch.

Table 2

No. of Eyes	Before	After	t	P
Right 40	4.34±0.23	4.66±0.19	4.22	0.01
Left 40	4.37±0.26	4.63±0.20	5.46	0.001

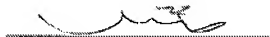
($P < 0.01$)

7. The foregoing results show that using the Oculax patch can improve vision in myopic and presbyopic patients, and that patients with pseudo-myopia and simple myopia benefited the most from such treatment. In addition, the Oculax patch

also provides other benefits. In further studies (not shown here), I have found that the Oculax patch also lowers eye pressure and alleviates symptoms of glaucoma.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, and that if called to testify thereto, I could and would so testify. All of the data provided and any statements made in this declaration are believed to be true. I further declare that I understand that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both (18 U.S.A. § 1001) and may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Executed this 11 day of April, 2007, at San Gabriel, California.



Dr. Liqin Sun

Attachment 1

Papers Published by Dr. Liqin Sun

1. 40 cases on facial paralysis by treating through stomach muscle channel. "China Military Medicine." Volume 11, 1986.
2. The initial clinic treatment on rheumatoid arthritis by acupuncture with needle warmed by burning moxa. The First International Acupuncture Meeting in Beijing in 1987.
3. Acupuncture with needle warmed by burning moxa as the main application on treating rheumatoid arthritis. "Chinese Medicine." Volume 3, 1990.
4. Clinic observation of injection of angelicone into fengchi acupoint for treating headache. The first facial pain and headache application meeting.
5. Clinic observation of 434 cases of rheumatoid arthritis treated by acupuncture. "Chinese Acupuncture." Volume 12, 1992.
6. The observation on rheumatoid arthritis treated by acupuncture with needle warmed by burning moxa. "Chinese Medicine." Volume 12, 1992.
7. Clinic observation of 434 cases of rheumatoid arthritis treated by acupuncture with needle warmed by burning moxa.. The first international acupuncture meeting. 1992.
8. The effect of acupuncture on IL-2 for treating rheumatoid arthritis. "Acupuncture Research." Volume 17, 1992
9. 139 Cases by injection into fengchi acupoint for treating headache. "Shanghai Acupuncture." Volume 8, 1992.
10. (41 cases) The effect of acupuncture on IL-2 for treating rheumatoid arthritis. "Chinese Acupuncture." Volume 12, 1992.
11. Clinic effect of 434 cases of rheumatoid arthritis treated by acupuncture with needle warmed by burning moxa. "World Acupuncture." Volume 3, 1993.
12. Clinic observation of injection angelicone into fengchi acupoint for treating headache. "Chinese Medicine." Volume 34, 1993.
13. Clinic and immunity observation rheumatoid arthritis treated by acupuncture "Russian Recover Medicine." Volume 2, 1993.
14. The observation of acupuncture on IL-2 for treating rheumatoid arthritis. "Russian Recover Medicine." Volume 3, 1993.
15. The clinic observation of treating rheumatoid arthritis by acupoint freeze. "Japan Acupuncture," 1994.
16. The clinic observation of yi-dian-ling pain relieve patch. "National Medicine," 1994.
17. The clinic observation of xiao-shuan fluid on treatment of stroke. "National Medicine," 1994.
18. The clinic effect of Chinese herbal medicine acupoint patch on relieving pain (430 cases). "National Medicine," 1995.
19. "Ji-Quan." "Chinese Acupuncture." 1995.
20. The anti-aging process function of pollen. "Chinese Medicine." 1995.
21. The clinic observation of zhi-yang-ling on treatment of vaginal inflammation. "Chinese Medicine," 1995.
22. The clinic experiences of using tiao-shi-ling on treatment of vision problems (60 cases). "Chinese Medicine," 1995.

23. "Ethnopharmacology, pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, toxicology and therapeutics of *Fructus Crataegi*," Asian Journal of Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics, Volume 2, Number 4, December 2002.
24. "Ethnopharmacology, pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, toxicology and therapeutics of *Ginko biloba* L.," Asian Journal of Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics, Volume 3, Number 1, March 2003.
25. "Information on research and application of Ginseng, the king of traditional and herbal medicines," Asian Journal of Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics, Volume 4, Number 4, December 2004.